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The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to war-time conditions it is now impossible to have as much matter set up on Wednesdays as we have hitherto been able to do. We therefore beg that articles and letters should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning, first post.

Notes and News.

The Military Service Bill.

A measure introducing "a very limited and guarded measure of compulsion" was introduced by the Prime Minister on January 5th. Its introduction was followed by the resignation of the Home Secretary and by the threatened resignation of Mr. Henderson, who, with his colleagues, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Brace, required a guarantee that the Bill shall not be used for industrial compulsion. We deal with various aspects of the questions raised on page 538.

Women's Suffrage in America.

The National Woman Suffrage Association Convention met in December last at the New Willard, Washington, to elect a new board of officers and to decide on a new plan of campaign. The Shafroth Amendment was discarded. "An educational campaign, and an expert direction of work along national and State lines is the plan of work as outlined at the Convention," says the *Woman's Journal and Suffrage News.*

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's Retirement.

"A unanimous and picturesque tribute was paid to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw," who is retiring aften ten years' presidency of the National Association, every one of the six hundred women present bringing a flower to throw on the platform; and after the shower of roses the President of Bryn Mawr College presented Dr. Anna Shaw with a gift of thirty thousand dollars from the Convention, "to provide an annuity for her, so that for the remainder of her life she may work for us without any pause. Every farthing in the thirty thousand dollars," concluded the speaker, "represents a heart you have won, or a mind converted to Woman Suffrage." A resolution was passed with acclamation that Dr. Shaw be made honorary president.

In her last presidential opening address Dr. Shaw, who spoke of her life "as one of the happiest a woman ever lived," reviewed the history of the organisation, "due entirely to the hard toil and consecration of the women of the whole country," and held out a little brooch which she took from her dress. "This is Miss Anthony's flag, which she gave me just before she died. It had four diamonds in it for the four Suffrage States. Now it has thirteen. . . . Who says Suffrage is a going and not a coming thing? We have thirteen stars now, as many as the thirteen original States with which this country started." Looking to the future, she said "to-day the home, instead of holding its rightful place in government, as the centre about which and for which all other institutions should be legislated, and children for whom its development it exists, these are the last, least, and most belated considerations of Governments. . . . Over and above all other departments in our Government should be the department of the home, and the consideration and development of child life."

Mrs. Chapman Catt Elected National President.

The great outstanding event of the Convention was Mrs. Chapman Catt's acceptance of the National Presidency. Mrs. Catt, as President of the International Alliance, is known and beloved by Suffragists, not only in the United States and Great Britain, but, it may be said, all over the world. Her work in this connection having been to some extent in abeyance since war broke out, she had recently accepted the Presidency of the Consolidated Suffrage Organisations of New York State, which has released her, very reluctantly, for the National Presidency. A special article on the new policy outlined for the National American Women's Suffrage Association appears on page 534.

Munition Work in France.

The mission recently appointed by Lord Elibank to visit the industrial districts of France and to report on the causes that have contributed to the enormous increase of munitions in that country, has been much impressed by the smoothness with which the system works. The increase is due to private enterprise, which is not subsidised. A great deal of the work is done in small family shops, and a considerable proportion of it by women, whose work is said to equal or excel that of the men. The mission reports a remarkable absence of industrial fatigue and absence of lost time, and great intensity of production; and considers that the long break (two hours) at mid-day, and the absence of overtime have an important bearing on these results.

Women's Efficiency in Engineering Shops.

Fresh instances are constantly being given of the efficiency which women and girls are showing in the workshop. A technical correspondent of the *Engineer* mentions a case where a new shop, fitted up with a hundred lathes for turning 18-pounder shells, was "manned" by youths, who wished to be trained as turners. In five months they had made little progress, and every machine had been broken. Their places were taken by young women, and in five weeks they were doing far better work than the youths did, and not one lathe was damaged.

Once More Ignored.

One would think that the war must by this time have brought

home to everyone the importance of the part which women can play in industry, and also the need for training young women to fill up the gaps that are unfortunately being made in the ranks of our professional men and students. From all sides come laments on the threatened shortage of doctors, dentists, chemists, and recruits for all sorts of necessary occupations. Yet, in his speech last Monday on the economic strength of the Empire, Mr. Runciman ignored altogether the potentialities of women. "I put down," he said, "as one of the first necessities of this country, if she is to hold her own during times of war and when war is over, that we must improve our research methods, the education of our people, and *the training of our young men.*"

"She Stoops to Conquer."

A remarkable tribute to woman's work during the war was paid in *The Times* of January 6th by a writer, probably a benevolent old gentleman, who desired to say a few kind words to "the sex." In innumerable ways, he concludes, woman has extended her usefulness. "This new and glorious creature, truly emancipated by the stern hand of war, is justifying her claim to an equal share of the nation's burden. She has laid aside the winning weapons of her contest, and is now content like a good soldier, *to act under authority.*" In short, the writer has discovered a new reading of "She Stoops to Conquer."

Women Jurors in Kansas.

"A jury composed entirely of women was empanelled recently," says the *Woman's Journal and Suffrage News*, "in a case of Kansas State against a man charged at Kanopolis with violating the liquor law. The county attorney, having had difficulty in previous cases of the sort in securing convictions with juries composed of men, decided to try his case before a jury of women. At the conclusion of the trial he expressed himself so well pleased with the result that in the future he will probably try all his cases for violation of the prohibitory law in the justice courts and before women juries. The law-abiding people of Kansas are elated, believing that they have solved the problem of securing the proper enforcement of the law," adds the *Woman's Journal*, for Kanopolis, being a prosperous mining-town, attracts lawless outside elements, and it is these who cause most of the trouble.

Obituary.

The cause of Women's Suffrage has sustained the loss of several good friends and supporters among Members of the House of Commons during the past year, 1915. Chief among them we must count the death of Mr. Percy Illingworth, Liberal Member for Shipley, an old and tried friend; of Mr. Albert Stanley, Labour Member for North-West Staffordshire, who, in addressing a meeting in connection with a Miners' Federation Conference, at Scarborough, in 1913, pointed out that "in many phases of legislation women could not only help but could give instruction"; of Mr. James Keir Hardie (Merthyr), who voted for every measure for enfranchising women since 1909; of Sir George Scott Robertson, Liberal Member for Central Bradford, who also voted for every Bill in favour of enfranchising women; of Mr. William Jones, Liberal Member for Carnarvon (Arfon), who voted or paired for all Suffrage Bills; of Captain A. F. Cawley, Liberal Member for the Heywood Division (killed in action in October last); and of the Hon. W. Walrond, Unionist Member for Tiverton, Devon.

What the Shafroth Amendment is, and why it has been Laid Aside.

By Miss Ruutz Rees.

By laying aside, for the time being at least, its advocacy of the measure known as the *Shafroth Amendment*, the N.A.W.S.A., through its Congressional Committee, did much to unify suffrage opinion within, hardly less than without, the ranks of the National Association. In order to grasp the situation fully, English readers may need to be reminded that a measure proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would automatically enfranchise women in all the States, has been advocated by the National Association for some forty-six or forty-seven years. This measure, now named in honour of our great pioneer Suffragist the *Susan B. Anthony Amendment*, is known also by the names of its introducers as the *Bristow-Mondell Amendment*. In order to become law, this Amendment must not only receive a two-thirds vote in Congress, but must thereafter be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The obstacles to obtaining the two-thirds vote in Congress—insurmountable in the beginning—naturally lessen with every individual State enfranchised; each of these, of course, contributing Senators and Congressmen favourable to the enfranchisement of women. It must be remembered that each State is a Sovereign State, with its own Government in all that does not affect the nation as such. Its relations with the Central Government are, as may easily be seen, complicated and strictly limited. In the main it may be said that the Republican Party leans towards centralisation, as the Democratic, by inheritance, favours State rights. But the ever-increasing number of Suffrage States cannot as yet offset the opposition, much of which is entrenched—and, of course, under the present Administration more strongly entrenched than ever—behind that favourite doctrine of the Democratic Party, the doctrine of States rights, which resents all compulsory Federal legislation. To meet the Democratic Party's opposition, to meet also the difficulty of future ratifications by State Legislatures, which are frequently more conservative and hard to move, more amenable also to the pressure of "interests" than the populations they represent, the *Shafroth Amendment*, a brilliant flank movement, was two years ago devised for the National Association by its Congressional Committee, of which Mrs. Medill McCormick was chairman.

This measure provided in brief that upon petition of 8 per cent. of its voters, any State should be obliged to offer the question of enfranchisement of women to a referendum of the voters. This met the question of State rights by leaving the measure to the individual States and also, within the States, left the decision to the people, not to the Legislatures. Of course, the amendment itself must first pass Congress and be ratified by three-quarters of the Legislatures, like any other amendment to the Federal Constitution; but it was hoped that it would receive the support of the *States rights* Senators and Congressmen, and, later, that of *States rights* Legislatures, no less than of those already in favour of the enfranchisement of women or amenable to the arguments in its favour. Moreover, it was clear that the Shafroth Amendment, with an easier chance of passing than the S.B.A., would, with every State enfranchised through it, lessen the difficulties of the passage of the more comprehensive measure. From its inception, the advocacy of the new measure encountered violent opposition—opposition which, while it came chiefly from Suffragists outside the National Association, who were also supporting the S.B.A. Amendment, was also shared by members of the Association who felt the Shafroth Amendment too complicated in itself, and feared also the complications involved in urging upon Congress first one amendment and then another. The wording of the Amendment was also by its very nature somewhat involved, and Suffragists unfamiliar with legislation failed to grasp its meaning at once. It did not make a good rallying point, as did the simpler S.B.A. Amendment.

The Congressional Committee, therefore, with the approval of the recent Convention of the Association, will not—at least for the present—endeavour to get the measure reintroduced. This decision was doubly hard to reach because of the brilliant work which had been done on behalf of this measure by Miss McCollen as Chairman of the Congressional Committee and by Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Booth, its other active members; but, in view of the harmony its withdrawal will induce in Suffrage ranks, the sacrifice may be regarded as well justified.

The change of policy is co-incidental, though not involved in, large changes in the Board of Officers of the National Association, effected at the Convention of the Association held last month. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, so deeply beloved, so long the leader of the National Association, refusing to stand for re-election, the Convention unanimously elected her Honorary President, with a seat on the Board, literally showering her over with flowers in a farewell ovation. The Association secured as her successor the only other figure in the Suffrage field at all comparable with her in prestige, Mrs. Chapman Catt, who yielded her own strong wishes in face of the need of the Association. This involves a great sacrifice, not only on the part of Mrs. Catt, but on that of those Suffrage workers in the State

of New York, who, with her as their leader, had just closed an arduous campaign* during the referendum held in New York, and are inaugurating a fresh move.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, who has been on the National Board for three years, first as Treasurer and then as vice-President, remains on the Board; so likewise do Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the Treasurer of last year, and Mrs. Walter McNab Millar, of Missouri. Mrs. Roessiny, President of the Pennsylvania Association, and Miss Hannah Patterson, its Secretary, who accomplished wonders in the late Pennsylvanian "Campaign," are on the Board as vice-President and Secretary. Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, another new member, is President of the Alabama Association, which has done much under her to change opinion about woman Suffrage, not only in Alabama but throughout the South. Miss Ogden, who did remarkable work in the late New Jersey campaign, becomes third vice-President; and Mrs. Jannett Morrison, of Chicago, a graduate of Bryn Mawr and an active Suffrage worker, becomes Corresponding Secretary.

Under these auspices, and with Dr. Shaw giving counsel and support out of her long experience, yet free to use her wonderful gifts of oratory on its behalf, the Association has every right to look forward to a prosperous and progressive year.

Interviews with Representative Women.

VII.—MISS M. P. WILLCOCKS, B.A., the well-known Novelist, gives her Views on the Present Position and Prospects of Women-writers.

"THE OPEN DOOR."

Having been for several years "reader" for a celebrated publishing firm, in which capacity she read practically all the women's manuscripts submitted to the house for consideration, Miss Willcocks is particularly well qualified to talk about women-writers and their work. As a reviewer, moreover, she constantly receives women's books to review, so that there are very few women novelists—among those who are "coming" as well as those who have "arrived"—with whose work she is not professionally familiar. Her experience of all this mass of "copy" leads her, she told me, to endorse to a certain extent the remark once made to her by a French innkeeper. On learning that his guest's metier was novel-writing, the Frenchman, with his nation's instinct for art, shrewdly observed: "Ah! but how difficult it is for a woman to write novels; she does not know life."

"One is constantly struck, in reading woman's work," Miss Willcocks remarked, "with the narrow range of her experience. The majority of women writers seem to have lived behind barriers—those of class, of sex, and, worst of all, the self-created barriers of prejudice. This makes their work not only narrow in range, but often poor in quality, because they have been shut off from the frank criticism that comes from living in comradeship with fellow-artists and workers. Woman seems scarcely to have escaped from Dr. Johnson's 'performing-dog' attitude, and to be always pluming herself, not upon the fact that she can do a certain thing well, but that, being a woman, it is marvellous that she can do it at all.

"Now, for the first time, the door to wider experience is opening to women. There will be a far fewer number of sheltered women in the future than there have been in the past, and so they will have a chance of knowing the rough-and-tumble of life. Above all things, they are being tossed out of the drawing-room, not only the stupidest place on earth but the last place in which to learn 'values'—either in life or art. Further, there seems to be a real growth of comradeship between men and women engaged in common tasks. At present these are the rough tasks, of feeding, saving life, and so forth. But the comradeship learnt in this practical field can be carried on into the intellectual world. We shall see, as a result of the opening door, a higher standard of criticism among women.

"One of the standing problems of feminism has been why the artistic achievements of women are so inferior to those of men. There is nothing to be wondered at in this when one remembers that women have never been free either to experience what they will or to write of what they will. They have been forced, by want of freedom to express their own point of view, to be insincere. Women have got their livelihood for generations by *seeming* the things that please. They have always had to express the points of view that they think may be pleasing to others, especially to men. No great art is produced in that temper, and it is not for nothing that the only art in which woman is not only equal, but often superior, to man is that of the theatre—the art of simulation, acting a part. They have played the sedulous ape too long; they have written, not to express themselves as they are, but as they are expected to be.

"Then, lifelong devotion to any big object, to an art, or to any intellectual pursuit has been so long regarded as wrong for a woman (you remember the opposition Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, and others had to face) that she feels herself selfish in trying to develop any individual gift. Her gifts have been 'hobbies' only; for a hobby one cannot push down walls. Therein lies the danger that women may miss the opportunities that are now before them. Seeing that the door is partly open to them, they may think that it is wrong to force it wide. Now, at the moment, one determined kick will bring the door wide open, but—fierce efforts to close it again will be made after the war. That is certain. It rests with the women not to allow themselves to be driven back within the old four walls."

"And how about the practical aspects of the woman-writer's profession?" I asked.

"Regarded financially," Miss Willcocks replied, "the woman-writer has no reason to complain. The big sellers (Alas!) are often women, and there is no reason to suspect that they do not get just as good agreements from the publishers as the men-writers. I have no belief in the old story of the wicked publisher who says—of a new writer—'Here is a woman; come, let us cheat her!'"

"Has she any sex jealousy or sex antagonism to fear?"

"Not conscious and deliberate sex antagonism. But there is one aspect in which the young woman-writer is greatly at a disadvantage in England. She must never expect the appreciation that is extended as a matter of course to the man-writer. This is not owing to male wickedness. It is simply that newspaper offices and the majority of reviewers' rooms constitute, to all intents and purposes, men's clubs, which no woman may enter. Men, meeting each other constantly on terms of equality, can and do log-roll for each other, as they never dream of doing for women. There are, for instance, three young women among the coming writers, whose work has passed almost unnoticed. Yet it is of such a quality that if it had been men's work it would have received the attention paid to those clever young men who play such a large part in reviewers' columns. More than that, a pronounced view of life—a woman's view—is often actively hated, or despised, by men-writers, simply because it is different from theirs.

"Until the door is open wide for women into journalism—which serves literature—women will find this difficulty in making headway. The contrast with France is very marked in this respect, for the reputation of at least two French women-writers was made by the active backing of the most prominent of the best-known French men-writers of the day. The comradeship of the arts is better understood in the Latin countries than with us.

"Never before have the barriers been down as they are at this moment; the door to the open road is wide before the young women, if they will only walk out bravely. Now, at last they may know, feel, dare—and afterwards write the truth as they see it. It will not be quite the truth as men see it, for it will be truth from another view-point. Therefore, the women must not expect roses, but rather stones. Yet, I believe, they will carry the race a stage further on.

"There are, however, two paths outside the open door. One is 'the way of Martha'—of practical reform. On this the women have travelled a long way. 'Reforms' look different already, do they not, now that we see them through women's eyes? It is of 'the way of Mary' that I speak now—of creative work that is, and on that road we are far behind. Yet in this great and terrible time our young *women*, too, shall see visions and our old women dream dreams.

"But to do that they must first learn to realise the relative values of small powers and great. They must learn that the ultimate duty of a human being is to use his highest powers, even sometimes at the cost of sacrificing his lower ones. And, alas! it is so fatally easy for a woman to do the exact opposite, for she is not told, as a man is, that this is simply laziness; she is told that it is self-sacrificing, and therefore womanly.

"A dangerous doctrine? Certainly. Yet to dare, and often to fail, is the way up for all humanity—for woman dreamer as for man, for artist as for saint."

E. S.

*A "campaign state" as understood by American Suffragists is one in which a motion to amend its constitution so as to enfranchise its women, has duly passed its legislature, once or twice, according to the requirements of that particular State, and has reached the stage of submission to a referendum of the voters.

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The Health and Efficiency of Munition Workers.

A Report has just been issued by the Committee appointed under the Ministry of Munitions to inquire into the Health of Munition Workers, and "to consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labour, and other matters affecting the personal health and physical efficiency of workers in munition factories and workshops."

Varied and complex influences, the Report states, are to-day adversely affecting the efficiency of munition workers, and amongst them certain conditions, outside the ordinary undertakings of factory management, appear to be almost more important than the immediate or technical environment in which the work is carried on and the length of hours during which the workers are employed. Four of the chief influences thus affecting industrial efficiency concern questions of (*a*) housing, (*b*) transit, (*c*) canteen provision, and (*d*) the individual welfare of the employee.

(*a*) The sudden influx of workers in certain districts has so overtaxed the housing accommodation that houses intended for one family are now occupied by several, and the same bed may be used by day and night.

(*b*) In some districts no local accommodation whatever can be obtained, and workers are therefore compelled to travel every morning and evening to and from the factory in overcrowded trams or trains, of which the times of departure and arrival may involve waiting or serious loss of time to both employer and workman. Cases have come to the knowledge of the Committee where workers have to leave home daily before 5 a.m., and do not return before 10 p.m., thus leaving barely six hours for sleep.

(*c*) Again, the provision of facilities for obtaining a hot meal at the factory are often inadequate, especially for night workers.

(*d*) Lastly, the rapid growth of commercial undertakings, and in particular of munition works, makes it difficult or impracticable for the management to deal, unless by special arrangement, with the numerous problems of labour efficiency and the personal welfare of the employee.

To deal with these questions, the Committee considers that a suitable system of welfare supervision (to be administered by an officer specially appointed for the purpose) is urgently necessary in munition works where women and girls are employed, and would be of advantage also both for men and boys, especially for the boys, whose health and efficiency need careful safeguarding. For the women, the welfare officer should be a competent woman, and when it is impracticable to appoint a whole-time supervisor, the duties should be allotted to some suitable woman on the factory staff.

Where women supervisors have been appointed in factories their work has been an unqualified success, and employers have stated to the Committee that the presence of a capable woman of broad sympathies has in itself provided the best and quickest aid to the solution of many problems affecting women's labour.

The duties of welfare supervisors should, says the Report, include the following :—

"To be in close touch with the engagement of new labour, or, when desired, to engage the labour.

"To keep a register of available houses and lodgings; to inform the management when housing accommodation is inadequate; and to render assistance to workers seeking accommodation.

"To ascertain the means of transit used, and the length of time spent in travelling, to indicate the need of increased train, tram, or motor service; or to suggest modification of factory hours to suit existing means of transit.

"To advise and assist workers in regard to feeding arrangements, including the supervision of canteens.

"To consider, particularly for delicate and young workers, all questions of sanitation and hygiene affecting health and physical efficiency, and to supervise the conditions of night work, Sunday work, long hours, and overtime."

A competent welfare worker will soon notice if a girl looks ill, and will make inquiries. Sometimes she will find that the girl merely has a headache on this particular day, and will arrange for her to have a rest or a little extra nourishment. Sometimes she will find that the worker is really ill and not fit to be in the factory at all. Or inquiry may bring to light special circumstances, such as bad sleeping accommodation or inadequate food.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing of her experiences in a Y.W.C.A. canteen for munition workers, says that the girls, though gay and talkative, struck her as looking very tired.

"Don't you sleep well?" she asked one particularly weary-eyed girl.

"How can you," the girl replied, "when there's such a noise in the house and the waggons are bumping past all day? I have a bit of a lie down, and then I go to the pictures, and then I have another bit of a lie down. It ain't good for one, but I suppose it all helps to beat them Germans."

The provision of quiet, clean sleeping accommodation, even if it were only in bunks in a large, well-ventilated hut, should do much to improve the health and efficiency of workers.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Correspondence.

OUR DEBT TO BELGIUM

MADAM,—There are few who will easily forget the thrill of happiness which came to many in those early days of the war, when they realised that each individual could do something to express personally his or her sense of the great debt of gratitude and admiration due from the people of this country to Belgium. Those who worked in the office of the London Society at that time, when it was privileged to be among the first to place its organisation at the service of the newly-arrived guests, recall something even of embarrassment, as day by day people streamed in to demand their share in the great opportunity, to ask for their Belgians, for such was the national emotion—a true emotion—called forth by a great fact in the history of nations.

Then it was that the Ealing Branch of the Society, established, within some forty-eight hours, the Castlebar Hostel! Since then some things have changed—our own burdens are greater, our resources are less; but one thing has not changed, for still our spirit turns again, and yet again, in gratitude for what we owe to Belgium.

It is, therefore, with joy and confidence that I have responded to a request to write a few lines to ask once more for money to keep open the Castlebar Hostel with its party of sixty. To remove an acute anxiety, donations should go *at once* to the Hon. Secretary, The Elms, Castlebar Hill, Ealing. Not only Londoners, but many members of N.U. societies, having no special corporate enterprise of their own, gave generously before, and the appeal is again to them specially, as the London Society has taken more and more work.

The directors of the Hostel have made such profitable use of their experience that it is now run actually at a less cost per week for food than during the first six months, in spite of the fact that prices are nearly double. The National Food Fund still gives some generous help, but the total weekly outlay to be provided for is greatly in excess of the incomings. Naturally, the Belgians in residence desire to do what they can, but they belong for the most part to a special type of the middle-class, who, in learning their little trades and businesses, have sunk to a very much lower standard of living than that to which they were accustomed, and whose weekly wage in this country is, relatively, little more than a pittance. Nevertheless, it has now been arranged that each family having more than £1 a week at its disposal shall contribute one-third of its earnings to the Hostel funds. Each family is encouraged also to have its savings bank book in antioipation of the time when it shall take its part in rebuilding the national fortunes. At present the patriotic instinct is soundly against a return to work for the Germans, and to make thereby the task of the Allies, in compassing an easy evacuation, more difficult. Visitors are allowed at the Hostel, and anyone who can spare an hour should go and judge for themselves whether or not it should cease to be. They will come away resolved to allow no such thing to happen. In 1914 the great exodus from Belgium took place—we hope that 1916 may see the repatriation for which we all yearn; but however long deferred this happy event may be, it is our part to see to it, for the sake of all the name of Belgium has come to mean in the history of the world, and for the honour of our country, that no son or daughter of that land shall feel our welcome growing cold.

A. H. W.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

MADAM,—There is not a woman to whom the sight of the wounded men in blue does not appeal strongly. Their sufferings and their magnificent courage remind her also of what she owes to them. Among the wounded are many young men disabled for life. Think what it means. To have lost the strength of the body while the spirit is vigorous and restless, and the years stretch before them interminably. For these totally disabled soldiers and sailors the British Women's Hospital ask the women of the Empire to raise the sum of £50,000 to build the "Star and Garter" Home at Richmond, the site of which has been given by Her Majesty the Queen to the British Red Cross Society. They are asked to give the money as a Memorial of their gratitude to the men who have saved them from the fate of the women of Belgium and France.

There are many funds, I know. This is the only one to be raised by women alone for men—for men who have lost almost all that makes life worth living. Will every woman who reads this little appeal send us something, even a shilling, and thus have a part in proving to our defenders that our deathless gratitude is more than mere words?

GERTRUDE FORBES-ROBERTSON.

British Women's Hospital, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

GROWING MEDICINAL HERBS.

MADAM,—It has been decided to start an organisation for growing medicinal herbs in this country, to be called "The Herb-Growing Association" affiliated to "The Women's Farm and Garden Union."

Members may join on payment of 2s. 6d. per annum. Those who already belong to the Women's Farm and Garden Union may join on payment of 1s. per annum.

These terms are for original members, and may be altered later.

Members will be entitled to advice on herb-growing and the preparation and disposal of herbs. By co-operation, the growing of different herbs will be regulated so that the market may not be overstocked with some, and be short of others.

Anyone wishing to help in the development of this industry, and to hear details of the proposed working of the scheme is requested to communicate as soon as possible, as it is *now* that the supply from Central Europe is stopped that it is possible to keep the industry in this country.

Communications should be addressed to:—
The Secretary of the Herb-Growing Association,
45-6, Queen's Anne's Chambers,
Westminster, S.W.

EDITH L. CHAMBERLAIN, F.R.H.S.,
ALICE SANFORD,
Members of the Herbal Sub-Committee.

THE EMPTY WORKHOUSE.

MADAM,—The optimistic note under the above heading which appears in your issue of January 7th, contains some remarkably misleading statements quoted from *The New Statesman*. We read that Old Age pensioners, provision for the mentally defective, the infectious sick, neglected children, and the unemployed have all been successfully taken out of the hands of the Poor Law Guardians.

Let us see what is actually taking place. First, as to the mentally defective, the London County Council educates up to 16 those who are educable, those who are not are either excluded from the special schools or never admitted to them. The Education Authority casts them adrift. When after 16 years of age the mentally defective leave the schools the Local Authority washes its hands of them, and if they are destitute the Poor Law has to take them up.

Secondly, the infectious sick are cared for by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which is a Poor Law authority.

Thirdly, neglected children are taken by Guardians into Poor Law schools, and when the parents are dead or undesirable are legally adopted by the Guardians.

Fourthly, the unemployed are dealt with by a Government Department, the Labour Exchange, but the unemployable—no inconsiderable number—are provided for in the workhouse.

Fifthly, as to Old Age pensioners, the 5s. a week is in many cases notoriously inadequate, and the pensioners drift into the workhouse, while there are many more who would live or die in great suffering if it were not for the medical service of the Poor Law.

So much for institutional relief; but this is only one kind, and to allege that able-bodied paupers cannot be said to exist is to take no not of the numbers of able-bodied widows, unmarried mothers, deserted wives, women whose husbands are in hospital, asylum, or in prison, who would lead a pitiable existence, and whose children would be starved and stunted were it not for the weekly out-relief from the Poor Law.

The fact is, the Poor Law has to supplement these various services of the newer local governing bodies, and its abolition under present conditions would cause untold and untellable suffering.

EMILY HILL,
January 9th, 1916. Poor Law Guardian, Wandsworth.

PATTERNS FOR POLISH RELIEF WORK.

MADAM,—I am much interested in Polish Refugee Relief work, and very pleased to see in your last week's notice of "What Our Societies Are Doing" some instructions concerning the making of babies' garments. Having myself lived a long time in Russia and dressed my own babies in the Russian way, you will, perhaps, allow me to point out one little error in those instructions. The little chemises and jackets are not open in *front*, but at the *back*, and the squares are meant to wrap the babies in.

I will gladly send paper patterns and instructions to any of your readers wishing to make those little garments, for which any soft bits or old washing materials can be used.

Great Baddow, Chelmsford. LOUISE MAUDE.

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

The Military Service Bill.

The Bill for Compulsory Military Service now before the country is a matter of the first importance. Whatever we may think on the subject of compulsion we can all agree that its introduction into Great Britain makes a very definite departure from our national customs, and that the military necessity or political expediencies that may call for it constitute a serious crisis.

We can imagine our friends the Anti-Suffragists saying thankfully to each other that at any rate women have not had votes in time to take any part in the controversy, and that here, if ever, is a clear case against us, a clear case of a Bill in no way concerning women, on which it would be monstrous were their opinion to count for anything at all.

But it is easy to see what folly all this is. The principle, if it holds good, would mean a partial referendum on every subject, that is, a vote *only* of the people immediately concerned, on every question. No teetotaller could express opinions on early closing; no civilian on Army or Navy Estimates; and in such circumstances it is easy even for an "Anti" to see that the plan would be absurd. So, too, we find it easy to see that women, half of the British race, have their right to opinions that shall be considered on such a matter as this. What their opinion is we shall not be so foolish as to attempt to say. They are, of course, divided, as men are, and swayed as men are, chiefly by the extent of their knowledge, but also by their prejudices, their political and religious beliefs, their interests and surroundings, the people they meet, and the newspapers they read. It is simply silly to say that the woman's point of view on the matter is this or that; we doubt, indeed, if it can be said of any matter.

Certain experiences and certain tendencies common to women may lead them to hold one given view rather than another; and no doubt, if we counted heads, a majority would be found on one side or the other. But that this majority bias represents the women's view in any esoteric sense we do not believe. We see no reason to suppose that all women think alike on this or any other question, and we are heartily glad that this is so. We do not believe, therefore, in the women's case for conscription or the women's case against conscription, as anything different from the actual case for or against it.

> "For woman's case is man's, they rise or fall
> Together, Bond or Free."

None of us can have failed in this last week to consider what these cases are for and against the Bill. We do not wish to give judgment in the matter; but feel that we are not far wrong if we put the cases thus:—

On the one hand it is maintained by the supporters of the Bill that it is necessary to fulfil Mr. Asquith's pledge to the married men who have attested, "that they should not be called upon to serve while younger and unmarried men were holding back." A large number, variously estimated at as many as 650,000, or as few as 50,000 single men of military age, not considered indispensable in their callings, have not come forward voluntarily to attest. It is to these men, who remain unaccounted for, that it is proposed to apply the principle of compulsion. On the passing of the Act, these men will be "deemed to have enlisted for the period of the war," subject to claims for exemp-

tion from military service on specific grounds. The friends of the Bill also hold that voluntary methods have not yielded the full number of men required for winning the war, and that while we have raised a voluntary Army of three and a-half million men —such an Army as the world has never seen before—and while Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has brought a response from another three millions, we have still not a sufficient number, and, what is still more to the point, the military authorities are taking all the public-spirited and self-sacrificing men, while the selfish profit by the devotion of others and abuse their "liberty to allow others to die for them." The measure of compulsion, it is urged, will enable the authorities to discriminate to some extent. Medical students and expert chemists, to mention only two valuable national assets, will not be ordered into the combatant ranks. "We can try to distribute the final sacrifice as fairly as possible," says Mr. Harold Cox, "and refuse to permit the continuance of gross injustice under the false plea that we are defending liberty. The only liberty that at this moment urgently calls for defence is the liberty of Europe."

The opponents of the Bill argue, on the other hand, that the military necessity has not been demonstrated, and that after all the ineligible men have been deducted from the numbers of the unattested single men, the remainder (including the shirkers) will be a negligible quantity, too insignificant to be worth the harm done to the temper and spirit of the nation by the sacrifice of the voluntary principle. They hold, too, that it is against militarism that we are fighting, and that to abandon our own liberties is to lose our own cause at home.

In addition to this, the opponents of the Bill consider that this "very limited and guarded measure of compulsion" is the thin end of a wedge which will introduce more widespread militarism, and which will moreover lead inevitably and only too rapidly to conscription of labour and industrial slavery. A certain influential body of expert opinion also holds very strongly that some three and a-half millions of workers have already been withdrawn from production, and that with each additional soldier we lose not only part of our productive industrial power, but we throw a heavier burden on those who remain, for each soldier in the field requires the productive work of two people to keep him. The question of the economic equilibrium has, however, more than one aspect, for the duration of the war (if unduly prolonged) is another element in the overwhelmingly complex great problem in which lives and time and labour and money and powers of endurance are all factors.

All of these, opponents and supporters of the Bill alike, are one at heart in their desire to win the war, and differ only on the question of means. But there is yet another view held only by a very small minority it is true, to whom the winning or losing of the war is a secondary or indifferent matter; while the principle involved, the sacredness of human life, and the unjustifiability of war under all circumstances is held with an impassioned sincerity which admits of no compromise.

Re-planning Our Lives.

II.—THE GREAT SECRET.

The financial prospects of England are very grave indeed; yet, so far as the working classes are concerned, no effort whatever is being made to meet the pressure which, ere many months are past, must be felt by all. The Government itself appears satisfied to state the need for national retrenchment, while it goes on wasting time, men, and money with both hands. Practically, therefore, it has no right to expect economy, and its plaintive recommendation to put one spoonful less in the pot is sheer impertinence.

Briefly, it is evident that if England is to pay her way, two things are necessary.

First, compulsory thrift must be imposed on all; in other words, a certain very large percentage of the receipts of each family must be compulsorily put into the War Loan. This is a natural corollary of compulsory Army service. The whole nation must be mobilised.

Stop Silly Wastage of Labour.

Secondly, the present inconceivably silly wastage of labour must be stopped, and the fraud of so-called "skilled labour" exposed thoroughly. Regarding the first, more than three-quarters of the adult women of Great Britain are still unemployed. Until every available one of these is at work the wails about overtime and shortage of hands is puerile. Regarding the second, we are beginning to realise that the so-called "skill" can be acquired by anyone of average intelligence in the course of a very few weeks' training. Naturally, there are exceptions, but the majority of the so-called skilled trades can be learnt by *anyone who wishes to learn*. That is the crux. But if work is held to be a curse, as it is by the mass of the workers of England, you cannot expect quick learners.

Simplify Our Home Life.

That both these points, if pressed home, would cause a dislocation of our present ideals of liberty and comfort is true. The first would, of course, bear hardest on the upper classes, who have surrounded themselves with so many dispensables. This house in which I am writing, with fourteen bedrooms and five sitting-rooms, would have to be shut up wholly or in part. The gardens would either have to be worked by women on business lines or lie fallow. Briefly, the "stately homes of England" will have, for the time, to go by the board. Without motors, possibly without carriages, life in the country will revert to what it was a hundred years ago. But the lack of servants, and the lack of money to pay them, will give women of the upper classes plenty of interesting occupation, which their great-grandmothers, who could get a village girl to train on £4 a year, had not.

THE GREAT SECRET will be to do away, as far as possible, with the dirty work, and THE GREAT DISCOVERY will be the shortness of the time necessary to do work, provided you have an intelligent interest in it. I have cooked, with only a little bare-foot lassie as *aide*, for a party of sixteen in a big shooting-lodge, and been congratulated by a *gourmet*, at the end of a ten days' stay, on the goodness of my chef. I have done every servants' work in my house from start to finish, and found it light beyond compare. I have always had leisure to write silly novels between times, instead of reading them, as so many servants do, for hours and hours.

But we must use every appliance that is made to save labour. The asbestos stove-mats must no longer be used as flat-iron holders, the frying-baskets no longer be made a receptacle for greens. The heating arrangements of our houses must be reconsidered. In towns, gas must be used wherever possible, if only because it is one of the many by-products of coal. In fact, the use of coal, with all its wealth of chemical products, as a mere combustible is wicked waste. Coke is hotter, cleaner, cheaper.

Do Our Own Housework.

But these are trivial details of economy. The main point is that women of the upper classes will have to do their own household work to a very great extent. I do not think any intelligent woman will find it necessitates much dislocation of life. Her own dress will be more of a wrench. To dispense with stitchings and frills will go to many a woman's heart; but let her devise some kind of garments for herself, call it her *khaki*, and I'll warrant me she will not regret even Worth or Paquin.

FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

III.—THE NEED FOR AN ORGANISED CAMPAIGN.

Voluntary Self-denial; or Grinding Necessity.

The statement made by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury that "Every citizen should be prepared to put at least one-half of his income at the disposal of the State, either in the form of taxation or loan," needs some qualification. Obviously, the speaker meant that the nation, as a whole, must be prepared to save half the total national income ordinarily consumed, and devote it to the purposes of the war. Certainly he cannot have meant that a labourer whose income was £50 a year was to save and invest in War Loan £25. This aspect of the question, which will probably be raised by everyone else to whom you have written, is of vital importance. The majority of our fellow citizens are always living close to the margins of subsistence, and it therefore follows that the monied minority must not merely be prepared to live on half their incomes but on much less. Everyone whose income is more than £1,000 a year must be prepared to restrict their expenditure to a mere fraction of what they spend in ordinary years. That we

should begin to deny ourselves now voluntarily, of our own free will, lest others, who gave their lives willingly, should have given them in vain, is surely a chance not to be missed. It is the chance of the man who volunteers before the law intervenes to compel him unwillingly to serve his country. In this case, it will not be the law but the iron necessity of things which in coming years will compel the wealthier classes to live on a mere fraction of their former incomes. Whether we like it or no, after this war necessity will compel us to learn frugality. Surely it is better worth doing it before that grinding necessity is upon us, as an act of voluntary self-denial undertaken in the greatest cause for which a people has ever fought.

A Unique Opportunity for Trained Women Speakers.

But how are we going to bring home to the largest number of people this unique opportunity for public service which offers itself to every man, woman, and child who cannot fight in the trenches? The Common Cause is, and has been, doing all it can, through its columns, but will you allow me to add that the present necessities of the nation in this matter offer a very special opportunity to the various women's Suffrage societies. In the course of their work these societies have discovered and trained a number of effective women speakers. At the present moment there is no single service of greater value than that which can be performed by practised women speakers who will tour the country and address meetings in the cause of national self-denial. The whole subject is really a novel one. The technique of it has had to be worked out in the course of the war by economists like Mr. Hartley Withers and the "Banker," who did so much to bring the subject to the public notice by his letters to the *Times*. I understand that the Association of United Workers, of which I have the honour to be a humble member, whose offices are at present at 175, Piccadilly, are organising lectures for the express purpose of enabling practised public speakers to master quickly the case for national economy. They are, in fact, creating a school for lecturers who are prepared to dedicate themselves to this work till the end of the war. Several members of the Suffrage societies have, I believe, already offered themselves for the work and are attending the lectures. But speakers who really know how to hold an audience are never too common. In spreading the campaign for national self-denial there cannot be too many of them, if the people of this country are to be roused, to effect the radical change in our standard of living, failing which our men in the trenches will be left in the lurch.

In my opinion, much will depend upon how far women who have learned the art of public speaking in the Suffrage campaign will devote themselves to this cause. Let me add that I have no doubt that they will do so.

C.

IV.—EARN MORE AND SPEND LESS.

The Secretary of the Treasury's proposal does not necessarily imply that we should prepare to live, each of us, on half our income. It gives the alternative of contribution to loan. Income comes from two sources: property and earnings. Contribution by loan would not diminish income from property if, as I assume, the loan carries interest at approximately its present rate.

To exact half of the income, however small its amount, is out of the question, and therefore, I take it, that the exaction would be from the surplus income over and above necessities—*i.e.*, beyond a minimum to be prescribed, such minimum and the rate of the exaction both varying, having regard to individual circumstances. But this rests with the Government that imposes the taxation.

How "to live upon one-half of one's present income" rests with individuals, and this is a way in which it is open to everyone to assist the State at this time of intense national stress.

There are only two ways. One is to earn more, the other to spend less. As to the former, England has no present use for idle men or women.

As to the latter, it is suggested that it is the clear duty of everyone, after the warning given, to *cut off all expenditure that is not necessary for leading a healthy life*. That a vast reduction can be made in this direction is proved by the far more economical standard prevailing in other civilised States. For particular examples of what can be done here, attention may be directed to all such expenditure as belongs to personal or social display, "to the boast of heraldry, the pomp of power," to extravagance in dress and decoration, luxurious living, unnecessary servants, a house larger than is really wanted, expensive holidays and amusements, club subscriptions, and, I would add, education which is more ambitious than practically valuable.

Finding Work Useful to the State.

Not only should one's own uncalled-for expenditure in these directions be cut off, but that of others should be discouraged, including generally any expenditure of energy and labour which does not provide what maintains or adds to the vital resources of the community; and assistance should be given in helping to provide employment in work useful to the State for persons thrown out of employment by the failure of public resort to theatres, music-halls, public entertainments, football matches, races, &c.; waste of all kinds, especially of food, should be rigorously stopped.

Things we can do without.

But if reduction of expenditure is left to voluntary action, I see no expectation that it will be sufficient or practically universal, as it should be. It appears to me to be both required for efficiency and demanded by justice that the restriction on useless expenditure should be made, as far as practicable, obligatory on the whole nation and on every class. One effective step in that direction would be to impose heavy taxation on all things the nation can do without, whether foreign or British.

F. Merrifield.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

The new Hospital which the Executive Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals are opening in Ajaccio, Corsica, is to look after and care for Serbian refugees.

Nothing could more adequately describe the urgent need for help than the following letter from Dr. Mary Blair, who is in charge of this new Unit:—

On Board the S.S. Amazone, en route to Corsica.

"I shall just recount all that has happened since my last report on December 4th.

"I had told you that it was agreed to remove all the Serbian refugees from Salonica and to found a colony for them elsewhere. It was decided that we should be the Hospital Unit for the colony. The first place suggested was Guevgeli, and it was, of course, on Serbian soil. When that place was evacuated, another site had to be chosen, and for some time the choice seemed to lie between Volo, on the east coast of Greece, and a Greek island. Volo seemed almost a settled thing, when circumstances changed all again.

"On December 9th, Dr. Anderson and I went with Sir Edward Boyle and Dr. Drovvitch for a four days' journey in the direction of Monastir. He was travelling on behalf of the Serbian Relief Fund to arrange for distribution of relief to the refugees at Vodena and Florina. We went to see the condition and numbers of the refugees, and to form definite ideas about their medical needs. I felt that after seeing them in the various towns I should have some idea about their need of a Hospital and about the scope of the work. At Vodena there were about 150 families of refugees, about fifty of these requiring immediate help, and the others help in a few weeks.

"At Florina we saw the most pathetic sight of the Serbian soldiers who had straggled in over the pass from the region of Lake Ochrida. We saw a number of these sitting or lying by the roadside exhausted, hungry, and footsore. Several looked very ill. We bought loaves of bread and distributed them, and to those who were too ill to eat we gave hot coffee. We also got them new socks, and dressed the frost-bitten feet of one or two men. Sir E. Boyle arranged for these men and the six or seven hundred refugee families to remain there till they could be received in Florina. A doctor and two nurses of another Unit were sent up to work temporarily—till the refugees were removed. We saw one family, consisting of a woman, a girl, a little boy about three, and a baby about eleven months old. All these had been wounded by the Bulgars by being prodded with bayonets. I saw the wounds of all but the girl. They were not deep and were healed, but the woman's back was marked all over, and the little boy's had several scars—one not healed. In the case of the baby, the bayonet had passed right through the hand between the thumb and first finger.

"While at Florina Sir Edward told me that on our return to Salonica our most urgent work would be to get the refugees quickly and safely away. He relied on our Unit for the work.

"While we were away Miss Hunter organised the refugees

work at the station. I had asked Sir Edward before leaving if he would like us to do it, and would grant us money from the Serbian Relief Funds for the purpose. We offered to supply the labour while waiting for our own scheme. On our return from Florina we found everything in working order—a tea and bread stall to feed the refugees on arrival, a tent up to house them for the night, and arrangements made daily for motor transport to convey the refugees and their baggage the next day to an encampment put up for them on the land surrounding the Russian Hospital. Sir Edward was most pleased with the way that work had been quickly organised and carried out, especially amidst all the difficulties of getting things done that there are in Salonica.

"Shortly after this he sent for me, and definitely laid his plans before me. An offer had been received from the French Government to give free transport to the refugees to Ajaccio and to house them there. The first lot were to leave almost at once. He asked me to take my party there—a certain number going in each transport to take care of the refugees on the journey. He wished me to be in charge of the medical affairs of the colony, and would not have any other medical worker there except under us. He is making one other exception—namely, Dr. Lilias Hamilton. She is to go to the colony, and will probably undertake work in the homes, such as sanitary inspection.

"I was anxious to get the equipment from the Serbian sheds at Salonica away with us in this ship. This, I was told, was not possible, but I thought I would try, as it is so likely never to come at all if left behind. I went out to see the *Amazone* the evening after she left, and found her holds empty. I asked the captain if he would take equipment, and he said he would if it were on board at 9 a.m. It was then 6 p.m. I went back to Mr. Behrens, who thought it would be excellent to do so, but not possible. He agreed that I might try; so I went to the British authorities, who were very kind, but could not help at such short notice. They advised me to try the French. Mr. Behrens went with me. The first officials were charming, and promised a lighter at 8 a.m. They took us to another office, where we arranged for two carts and eight men for 7 a.m. I went down about seven with Bell and an orderly and found Mr. Behrens, but no carts or men. The carts came about eight, and the men never. We found some odd men and got on with the cartage, but mules are not the best beasts when you are in a hurry. The lighter did not appear till nine; but in the end forty-seven packages were got away, about forty of them being our goods.

"I am taking medical charge of the refugees on board. I am afraid one woman is going to have her first baby on board before we reach Corsica. We hope it will be delayed till we arrive, but, in any case, I think we can care for her quite well.

"I think there will be plenty of useful work for us among the Serbians in Corsica. They expect to have five or six thousand there.

Letter from Dr. Hutchison.

This is the first letter that has been received from Dr. Hutchison for some time. We know from those who have returned that she is now at Vrnjatchka Banja. The following letter is dated November 20th :—

"Just a few lines to let you know that I am well, and that there is no need for any of you to be anxious.

"We have snow already here, and it is very cold, but not worse than a bitter home winter. We are quite comfortable, getting plenty to eat of simple fare, and every one is in wonderfully good spirits.

"We are to be moved down the line, as there are too many British Units crowded together, owing to several being moved southwards from their own stations, we among the number."

Further Donations Received.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list of Dec. 30th, 1915	81,300	13	10
Further donations received to Jan. 4th, 1916	654	18	8
Miss A. H. Handley		5	0
*Dunbar W.S.S., per Miss J. M. Dunlop, Treas.—Proceeds of lecture given by Dr. Agnes Savill on Dec. 27th, 1915 (France and Serbia)	9	4	6
Women's Missionary Society of St. Andrew's United Free Church, per Herbert E. Taylor, Esq. (Serbia)	12	0	0
Collected by Miss Finke ...	1	0	0
Employees of Cleansing Department, Corporation of Glasgow, per W. Greig, Esq., Superintendent (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
Proceeds Sale Fancy Work, per Mrs. McCallum		10	0
*Staff of the Kinnoull School, Perth, per Miss Mary Smith, per Mrs. J. H. Slater		12	4
Teachers of the Ayr Elementary Schools, per James Miller, Esq. (Serbia)	14	13	9
Rev. A. Macgilp		5	0
Professor Noel Paton, per Miss Beauchamp	5	0	0
Collected in Edinburgh War Hospital, Bangour, per Miss Isabel Davidson, Matron, per Miss C. Knox Crawford (Serbia): Mrs. Miller (£1 5s.), Sister Henderson (10s.), Lieut. Gibson (5s.), Miss Davidson (5s.), Sister Harkin (5s.), Misses Calder (5s.), Miss Nicolson (2s. 6d.), Miss Auld (2s. 6d.), Sister McKenzie (2s.), Miss Grant (1s.), Total	3	3	0
Matron and Staff of Midlothian and Peebles Asylum (collecting box), per Miss Knox Crawford	1	13	0
Collected from Members and Friends of the Rotherham (Yorks) W.S.S., per Mrs. M. A. MacLagan, Treas. (Serbia)		10	0
Collected, during last term, by Suffrage Society of Somerville College, Oxford, per Mrs. D. C. Turner, Sec.	5	11	3
Miss E. H. Lang	10	0	0
*Girls of Lichfield High School, from sale of home-made Christmas Cards, per Mrs. Kempthorne	1	3	3
*Per Miss J. H. Grundy, Treas., Southport W.S.S.: Collection in Model Sanitary Laundry (£1 11s. 6d.), Miss Belman (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Corke (5s.)	1	19	0
*Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh W.S.S. (December donations): Edinburgh and Leith District Branch of Postmen's Federation (£1), Anonymous (3s.), Hardengran Branch of National Union of Railwaymen (10s.), St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Women's Guild (Morningside Branch) (£1 5s. 6d.), Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees, Musselburgh (5s.), Miss K. Scott Moncrieff (10s.), Employees of Messrs. Jas. Bertram & Sons, Ltd., St. Katherine's Works, Sciennes (£5 5s.), The Sheet Metal Workers and Gas Meter Makers, Edinburgh—Leith (£2), Messrs. Menzies & Co., Ltd., and Employees Shipbuilders, Leith (£11 17s.), Employees of Messrs. Jas. Bertram & Sons, Ltd., Leith Walk (£6 14s. 6d.), Electrical Trades Union (10s.), Scottish Painters' Society (£1) ...	31	0	0
Nurse Doig (money received from newspaper for photographs)		10	0
Employees, Messrs. May & Robertson, Dunfermline, per Miss Bury	11	7	0
Employees, Messrs. Andrew Reid & Co., Dunfermline, per Miss Bury	6	2	0
Employees, Tramways Depôt, Cowdenheath, per James H. Shepherd, Esq., Manager, per Miss Bury		10	0
Employees, Henry Reid, Esq., Dunfermline, per Miss Bury	1	18	3
Employees, Caumore Works, J. T. Alexander, Ltd., Dunfermline, per Miss Bury	3	3	0
"Anon"		5	0
Proceeds of Whist Drive held at Barnhill on December 24th, per Mrs. Halley, Mrs. Laird, and Mrs. Sturrock ...	10	0	0
*Bristol W.S.S., per Mrs. Hicks (Serbia): Profits from Sale of COMMON CAUSE "Hospital Week" (£1 13s. 11d.), Sale of Buttons painted by Miss Duncan (1s. 6d.), Monthly Contribution from some Members of the Bristol Society, Central (10s.), Totterdown Branch (5s.), Bishoptown Branch (4s.)—19s. Total	2	14	5
*Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas. (£50 for upkeep of "Ascot" Bed, Royaumont, for second year; £25 for second "Ascot" Bed in Dr. Blair's Hospital, Corsica)	75	0	0
*Per Mrs. Routledge: Contribution to Miss D. Turnbull's Fund for Serbia ...	1	0	0
*George Lauder, Esq., Pittsburg, U.S.A., per Miss Margaret Lauder (Serbia) ...	50	0	0
Lady Campbell of Succoth, per Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee (Serbia)	20	0	0
*Miss Mary Merry		10	0
Mrs. Wright	1	0	0
*Proceeds of Sale of Glengarry Bonnets, per Nurse C. McLaren		11	0
Proceeds of Sale of Mascots in Office of S.W.H.		9	5
Sale of Teddy Bear Books in Head Office, S.W.H.	1	13	6
Scottish Memorial to Edith Cavell Fund, per Miss Etta Shankland, Hon. Sec. and Treas. (to name three "Greenock Edith Cavell" Beds, Royaumont, three "Greenock Edith Cavell" Beds, Troyes, one "Scotsman Edith Cavell" Bed, Royaumont) — Previously acknowledged, per Mrs. Laurie, £10 5s.—Total, £350 ...	339	15	0
	£81,930	12	6

* Denotes additional donation.

Mrs. Laurie, the Hon. Treasurer, begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further subscriptions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to Dr. Elsie Inglis, Hon. Secretary, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "The Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"The December Bed of Memories" (Corsica) (3rd donation)	Per Miss L. H. Soutar, Golspie Tower, 39, Greenbank Crescent, Edinburgh.
"Ascot" (2nd year, Royaumont) ...	Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas., Greenaway, Ascot.
"Ascot" (Corsica)	
"Greenock Edith Cavell," No. 1, (Royaumont)	Per Miss Etta Shankland, Hon. Sec. and Treas., Oakleigh, Greenock.
"Greenock Edith Cavell," No. 2, (Royaumont)	
"Greenock Edith Cavell," No. 3, (Royaumont)	
"Scotsman Edith Cavell," No. 1, (Royaumont)	
"Greenock Edith Cavell," No. 1 (Troyes)	
" " " No. 2 "	
" " " No. 3 "	

OMITTED FROM LAST WEEK'S LIST.

"Y.W.C.A. Boarders," No. 1 (Royaumont)	Y.W.C.A. Boarders, per Miss Young, per Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Y.W.C.A. Boarders," No. 2 (Royaumont)	Per Miss V. M. C. Roberton, per Miss Morrison.
"Queen Margaret Students' Union Association (Royaumont)	Per Mrs. Reid, per Miss Morrison.
"Scottish Girls' Friendly Society, Glasgow Lodge" (Dr McIlroy) ...	Miss J. J. Miller and Miss E. Holmwood, per Miss Morrison.
"Violet Irene" (Corsica)	Hutchesons' Girls' Grammar School, per Miss Morrison.
"Hutchesons' Girls' Grammar School" (Dr. McIlroy)	The Misses Morrison
"Ruadhsgeir" (Royaumont, 2nd year)	M.A.S., per Miss Morrison.
"Surgo" (2nd six months)	
"Laurel Bank" (Dr. McIlroy, 2nd six months)	Laurel Bank School, per Miss Morrison

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
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MISS EDITH PALLISER (Literature).
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS HELEN WRIGHT.

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The Executive Committee wishes to provide an opportunity for the delegates to the Council to meet each other. The usual evening reception seems out of place at the present time, and it is also felt that in view of the darkened streets members might find it difficult to come to an evening meeting. The Executive Committee is, therefore, inviting the delegates to Council to meet them at tea on the first day of the Council at 5 p.m. at the close of the afternoon's session.

Treasurer's Notes.

Since the fund was opened the greater number of the contributions received have, of course, been for our Maternity and Relief Unit for Refugees in Russia. Contributions are, however, also coming in to our Active Service Fund from friends at home and abroad. In the following list are donations from Bulawayo, Rangoon, and Nelson, N.Z., showing how widespread is the interest taken in our Suffrage work. Very gratifying, too, are such contributions as that sent to us enclosed in a letter from the head-mistress of a school, who writes: "My pupils are anxious to send some help to the distressed Serbians; we think we cannot put it into better hands than yours."

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	55	2	3
Received from December 18th, 1915, to January 8th, 1916:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss Nancy Fleming		10	0
Mrs. E. Haynes	1	0	0
Miss Teasdel		1	0
Mr. H. M. Atkinson		5	0
Mrs. Pennington	1	1	0
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Blathwayt	2	2	0
Miss E. C. Harvey	1	0	0
Mr. J. Y. Kennedy	1	0	0
Miss L. Keat Scott		2	6
Miss E. Q. Henriques	1	1	0
Mrs. Archibald Little		10	0
Mrs. William Allen	1	0	0
Mrs. Charles T. Mitchell ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Limond	1	1	0
Miss A. M. Stephenson ...		1	0
Miss E. M. L. Atkinson ...		5	0
Mrs. Alfred Illingworth ...	150	0	0
Miss E. H. Vaughan Williams		1	0
Mrs. Allan Bright	1	1	0
Mrs. C. Flügel	2	2	0
Madame Loppé	2	0	0
Miss G. E. Swithinbank ...		2	6
Miss Mary Clodd		5	0
Miss Florence Auerbach ...		10	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Aberdare W.S.S.		6	9
Bridgend W.S.S.		5	0
Bargoed W.S.S.		7	3
March W.S.S. for 1915		5	0
Norwich W.S.S.	3	2	6
Bradford W.S.S.	4	8	6
Sunderland W.S.S.	2	10	0
Newport, Isle of Wight, W.S.S.		10	9
South Kensington Branch of the L.S.W.S.	3	6	6
	£238	5	8

Active Service Fund.

SECOND YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	247	8	9
Mrs. A. F. Tonge	3	3	0
Mr. R. B. Lemon	10	0	0
Tonbridge W.S.S.	1	0	0
Miss C. M. Forster (17th monthly)		5	0
Mr. H. M Gregory	2	0	0
Mrs Davidson	1	0	0
Mrs. S. M. Robinson (Rangoon)	5	0	0
Society for the Health of Women and Children, Nelson, New Zealand		10	0
Mr. T. Tindle Anderson (16th monthly, COMMON CAUSE) ...		2	6
Miss Florence Auerbach ...		10	0
Pupils of the Calthorpe High School, Banbury (Serbian Relief)	3	0	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	1	14	6
	£275	13	9

A Special Sale of Diaries for 1916 is now being held at the Shop at 50, Parliament-street, and the prices are now reduced to 1s. 6d. nett for leather and 10d. for linen.

As most Diaries commonly sold went to press too early for the Postal Information to be revised, the N.U.W.S.S. Diary, with its more up-to-date information, should command a considerable sale at the reduced prices.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Man's abiding happiness is not in getting, but in giving himself up to what is greater than himself, to ideas which are larger than his individual life, the idea of his country, of humanity, of God.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

OUR MATERNITY UNIT FOR REFUGEES IN RUSSIA.

The call for "more Units" has already come, but it is, of course, impossible to say whether or how far we shall be able to respond to it. Miss Moberly has been to visit Gatchina, a town of 22,000 inhabitants (normally), about thirty miles from Petrograd, and where an enormous number of refugees are now congregated. "There are three separate lots of refugees there at considerable distances apart, and two lots are fairly well looked after. The third lot are railway employees' families, nearly all Poles, as it is on the main line from Warsaw. Each family gets 14 roubles a month from the Government, and has to do on that. There are 500 families in one barak in two storeys. It is swarming with children, who cannot go out because of the cold and because many of them have no footwear. They look white and puffy and listless, and the babies are sickly and thin; the few men are utterly miserable. Illness is supposed to be removed at once to a town hospital, but they hide it. The women go to a town hospital to have their babies, and have to pay.

"The children are not allowed to go to the town school, so are here all the time. It is, of course, far colder than their native climate, which is hard on them."

Miss Moberly goes on to say that the English community at Petrograd were definitely asked to establish a feeding-point at Gatchina, but were obliged to refuse on account of the distance. To establish a hospital there would be far too large and costly an undertaking, but she suggests that a feeding-centre, with a sort of clinic for babies and small children, managed by a matron and one or two nurses and someone who, with good assistants, could organise occupations and exercises for the bigger children, would be most valuable.

Financial help would, she states, undoubtedly be received from the Tatiana Committee and the English community, among other sources. This is at present merely a tentative suggestion, and Miss Moberly was about to start for Moscow to inspect conditions there. When we receive her report we shall be able to decide at which place the need seems the greater, and also whether our financial position will allow us to undertake further responsibilities.

The Gatchina scheme is an extremely interesting one, and would be relatively less expensive than the Petrograd Unit.

We have been most fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Mabel May for Petrograd. Dr. May has done excellent work at Manchester, where she was medical officer to the first baby clinic started there, and has held various important hospital posts. But, perhaps, even more interesting is the fact that she served as senior medical officer to Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's Unit in Serbia, whence she arrived on December 31st, having marched about 300 miles through Albania and part of Montenegro, generally on one meal a day, and not much of that.

DONATIONS TO THE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	694	16	6
Received from January 3rd:—			
Miss Constance M. Bourlay ...	1	0	0
Miss Mary Hare	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Sparkes	1	0	0
Miss E. Penrose	5	0	0
In Memoriam, Honnor Morten	1	1	0
Miss Sylvia L. H. Drew ...	1	1	0
Miss Joan H. Drew		10	0
Mrs. Francis Storrs	2	2	0
Mrs. F. Rathbone	10	0	0
Mrs. A. W. Verrall	1	1	0
Mrs. Walter Barrow	2	2	0
Miss E. E. Covernton	1	10	0
Miss E. Augusta Jones ...	1	1	0
Miss F. A. Rackstraw	1	0	0
Miss E. M. Edghill	10	0	0
Mrs. R. H. Green	1	1	0
Mrs. M. Withiel	5	0	0
Dr. Jane H. Turnbull	2	2	0
Miss E. M. Chittick	2	2	0
Mrs. W. Kirby		5	0
Miss Emily F. Jones	1	0	0
Miss E. Q. Henriques	1	1	0
Mrs. Preston	1	0	0
" " (collected for special work)	3	0	3
Mrs. Alfred Jermy		10	6
Mrs. Richards	2	2	0
Miss Nellie M. Gray		10	0
Miss M. B. Greswell	3	0	0
Mrs. Ernest Harrington ...		5	0
Mrs. H. F. Hall	3	3	0
Miss Louisa C. Kingsford ...		5	0
Mrs. M. A. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. Augusta L. Wilson ...	1	0	0
The Misses Hooton		10	0
Mrs. Helen Rogers	1	1	0
Miss A. M. Stephenson ...	5	0	0
Dr. Constance Long	5	0	0
Dr. Jessie Campbell	2	2	0
Miss M. F. Furner		5	0
Mrs. S. M. Aspland	1	1	0
Mrs. Ruth Homan	4	0	0
Miss E. D. Gibb		10	0
Professor A. C. Seward ...	2	2	0
Mrs. L. E. Becher	1	0	0
Mrs. Aubrey Dowson	1	0	0
Miss Alice Gaunt	5	0	0
Miss Lidgett	2	2	0
Miss Isabel Gwynne	2	0	0
Miss E. Greenfield	1	0	0
Mrs. Isabel F. Lawrence ...	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Nash	1	1	0
Miss Ethel Montgomery ...		15	0
Miss M. C. Tothill	10	0	0
Mr. F. H. Thorpe	20	0	0
Mrs. C. W. Price		10	0
Miss Sara Thomas	1	0	0
Miss Ffolliott	5	0	0
Mrs. Rattray		10	0
Miss D. M. Revell		1	0
Mr. Wm. Harbutt, A.R.C.A. ...	2	2	0
Mrs. H. M. Gwatkin	5	0	0
The Misses Crompton Walker	10	0	0
Mr. Harry H. House	1	1	0
Mrs. Raleigh	1	1	0
Mrs. M. R. Wade Earp		5	0
Professor Barbara Foxley ...		2	6
Miss V. Reed		5	0
Miss F. Hows	1	0	0
Mrs. M. Gray	3	3	0
Mrs. C. A. Savery	10	0	0
Mrs. Nellie Procter	1	0	0
Rev. H. D. de Brisay	1	0	0
Mrs. Stevenson	5	0	0
Miss Ethel Stevenson	5	0	0
Miss Maud Stevenson	5	0	0
The Misses Helen M. and Elizabeth Sturge	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Robins Bolitho	25	0	0
Dr. Helen Webb		10	6
Mrs. Minturn Scott	2	2	0
Lieut.-Col. E. Herapath, D.S.O., and Mrs. Herapath	1	0	0
Mrs. Henrietta Burnham ...	1	1	0
Mrs. M. A. Matthews	1	1	0
Miss E. A. Dangerfield	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Miss Beryl D. Blackman		10	0
Lady Wilson	2	2	0
Mrs. Netta Green	1	0	0
Miss Elsie Edwards	2	0	0
Mrs. G. Vere Benson	1	1	0
Mrs. L. A. Littleboy	5	0	0
Mrs. Webster	2	0	0
Mrs. Cobden Unwin	2	2	0
Mrs. Jones	1	0	0
I. and H. L.	5	0	0
Miss R. G. Falkiner	1	0	0
Mrs. C. E. Powell		15	0
Miss M. Beatrice Thomas	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. D'Aeth	1	0	0
Mrs. Jessie Purdie	20	0	0
Miss L. K. Scott		2	0
Miss Chudleigh and Miss Johns	1	0	0
Mrs. F. Cecilia Tubbs	5	0	0
Dr. J. W. Browne	1	1	0
Mrs. Barnard Davis	5	0	0
Miss R. V. Naish	5	0	0
Miss M. S. Kilgour	10	0	0
Miss M. H. Lloyd Davies		10	6
Mrs. Annie I. Wallace	2	2	0
Miss Mary Fletcher	10	0	0
Miss E. Finké	1	0	0
Mrs. T. H. Lapthorn	2	0	0
Miss Dorothy I. Bowden	1	0	0
Mrs. E. S. Edwards	2	0	0
Mrs. K. St. O. Eustace Smith	5	0	0
Mrs. Park	5	0	0
Mr. J. D. Carr	5	0	0
Miss S. Emily Jones	5	0	0
Mrs. K. Vuillamy	1	0	0
Miss E. A. Carver	10	0	0
Mrs. J. R. Wilson	2	0	0
Miss F. Blackett		2	6
Mr. J. and Miss E. Naylor		10	0
Madame Cantamessa		5	0
Mrs. A. B. Jefferd	1	0	0
Miss Linda James		5	0
Miss Margaret Lewis		10	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
Miss Edith Briant	1	0	0
Miss S. R. Courtauld	50	0	0
Mrs. T. Young		2	6
Dr. Mary Sturge	10	0	0
Mrs. Robie Uniacke	3	0	0
Mrs. Ellen E. Walker	10	0	0
Miss J. A. Woolley	5	0	0
Miss M. H. Warren	20	0	0
Mrs. Maitland Ramsay, M.D.	5	0	0
Miss M. Carta Sturge		10	0
A. E. S. H.		2	0
Miss L. M. Deane		10	0
Miss M. Hope Dodds		10	0
Mrs. Davidson	2	0	0
"Quatre"		10	0
Mrs. J. F. Elgey		10	0
Miss Edith M. Le Cocq		2	0
Miss A. B. Leaves		2	6
Miss M. C. Paton		2	6
Miss M. W. Moss		5	0
The Misses B. and M. Trollope	10	0	0
Mr. E. Hughesdon	2	2	0
Miss M. Hughes	1	0	0
Miss Violet Eustace	1	0	0
Mrs. Daiglish	2	0	0
Miss M. L. Mathieson	1	0	0
Dr. A. Hugh Thompson	5	0	0
Miss Constance Newton		5	0
Mrs. J. W. Procter	1	1	0
Miss E. Constance Kemp	5	0	0
Mrs. Whitehouse		10	0
Miss E. M. Lancaster	2	2	0
Miss Katharine Lake	5	0	0
Miss Linda Grier	1	1	0
Mrs. Creswell	1	0	0
Mrs. Harris, and Miss G., Miss C., and Miss M. Harris	5	0	0
Miss Mary Fretwell		10	0
Miss Helena L. Powell	1	1	0
Miss Dorothy Scott	1	0	0
Miss Mary E. Brailsford	2	0	0
Mrs. M. H. Shaw	2	2	0
Mr. J. H. Medlyn		2	6
Miss Elsie Hensman		5	0
Miss Ethel Hensman		5	0
Mrs. M. Forrester	1	0	0
Mr. J. W. Thornley		5	0
Mrs. Joy		5	0
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hart	5	0	0
Mrs. Lucy Hall		5	0
Mrs. Jane Robinson		4	0
Mrs. J. Alfred Hardcastle	2	2	0
Miss Skeat		5	0
Mrs. Warmington		10	0
Mrs. M. P. Hinde		10	0
	£1,240	17	3

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Hendon.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the members of this Society and their friends, held on January 7th at 47, Rotherwick Road, N.W.:—

"This meeting of women desires to thank His Majesty the King for conferring the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal on four ladies and on the decoration of the Royal Red Cross given to Miss Macdonald of the Canadian Nursing Service, and hopes that in all future Honours Lists the services rendered by women in every part of the Empire will be fully recognised."

Tunbridge Wells.

At the seventh annual general meeting, held at the office of the Society, 18, Crescent Road, the chair was taken by the President, Madam Sarah Grand. Reports were read by the Hon. Secretary, the Treasurer, Miss Alice Jones (Representative of the Society at the Special and Half-yearly Council held in Birmingham), Miss Moseley (Hon. Secretary of the Kent Federation), and Chairman of the Clothing Depôt Sub-Committee), and Lady Matthews (Treasurer to the Clothing Depôt), and were in each case adopted. The officers and committee were re-elected *en bloc*.

After the business of the meeting was concluded, Madam Grand addressed the members, welcoming those present, regretting absentees, and asking for sympathy and help towards the work now being carried on. Then a speech was delivered by the guest of the afternoon, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S., after which Madam Grand and Miss Tindall entertained the members to tea.

Miss Alice Jones, in her report of the June Council, referred to the ovation accorded Mrs. Fawcett upon that occasion, and closed her report with some lines which she had written and dedicated to Mrs. Fawcett:—

"I see thee stand, and steadfast gaze into the far future.
Thine eyes, firm fixed and resolute,
The dim horizon scan, where dawns thy goal.
All lesser objects thou has weighed, and wanting found,
For the fulfilment of thy large hopes.
For mountain tops and highest heights, thou yearn'st.
As eagle braves the sun, unflinching,
Nor swerves the while from out of his line of flight."

SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICE MEN.

The L.C.C. is extending its scheme of business preparation classes to provide substitutes for men on war service.

Special courses for shorthand typists have now been arranged, as it has been ascertained that shorthand typists are in demand and that this demand is likely to increase. This special course will extend over a period of ten weeks, and the fee will be £3 3s.

Applicants should possess a good general education. Preference will be given to women over 18 and under 40 years of age; men eligible for military service will not be admitted.

It is a splendid opportunity for young women of good education to come forward and undergo training which will enable them, in as efficient a manner as possible, temporarily to take the place of men withdrawn for service with the Forces.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JANUARY 16.

Birmingham—Socialist Church—Mrs. Ring 6.30

JANUARY 18.

Church Stretton—Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips—Illustrated by Lantern Slides Evening

JANUARY 19.

Bridgnorth—A meeting in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals will be held in St. Mary's Parish Room, when a lantern lecture will be given by Dr. Mary Phillips 8 p.m.

JANUARY 20.

Birmingham—Vegetarian Society—Mrs. Ring 8.0

Worcester—Lantern Lecture in aid of N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, at the Public Hall—Chairman, The Dean of Worcester—Lecturer, Dr. Mary Phillips 8 p.m.

Wallasey and Wirral—Tipperary Club—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe 8—10 p.m.

Meetings for the London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Friday, January 14th—Meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise League at St. Columbas Hall, Pont Street, at 3 o'clock—Speaker, Miss Burke.

Sunday, January 16th—At Hampshire House, Hammersmith, a lantern lecture by Miss J. L. Franklin.

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48A, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party Wednesday, January 19th, 3.0

Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3 to 6 p.m.

Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30

Guildford—"Maesmor," East Horsley—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41 Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Paddington—31, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Workng Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Tuesday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting on January 20th, and fortnightly 2.30

Solihull—Church House—Working Party for making comforts for the Italian troops Every Monday, 3.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30

Wakefield—"The Laurels," St. John's North—Sewing Party. Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0 and 7.0—9.0

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30

The Women Writers' Suffrage League has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister and also to the Home Secretary, and to Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., urging that no change should be made in the existing Franchise qualifications unless women are also included in the Bill.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ESOTERIC LECTURES by SUFI INAYAT KHAM, every Tuesday at 5, and Sundays at 6 p.m. Admission free. All are welcome at 86, Ladbroke-rd. (close to Holland-pk. Tube Station). Further particulars, Miss Mary Williams, as above.

THE HON. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK will speak on the "Prospects for Women in Motoring," on Tuesday, Jan. 18th, 3 p.m., under the auspices of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, in the N.C.S. Hall, Park-mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. Admission free.

THE ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN.

MEETING, at The Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-st., W.C., on Monday, January 17th, at 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. ANNIE SWAN. A cordial invitation is extended to all business women, and those interested in advertising. Admission free.

POSITIONS VACANT.

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